HIS SERVICES PRIOR TO 1806. SO THE COURT HAD TO SETTLE IT.

About Granting a New Trial-Case Involving Title to Land Patented in 1796-Other Supreme Court Decisions Delivered Last Thursday.

The following are digests of opinion of the Supreme Court of Appeals, delivered last Thursday at Wytheville; Jackson's Administrator vs. Jackson, Reversed Opinion by Cardwell, J. -

john Jackson, son of David, son of Richard, when about 14 years old, havost his mother, was put with his and lived there as a mem family. His grandfather died There is no pretence of a conon him and his grandfather out him"; that he paid one of his farm, and that John's work th as much as his uncle's; that of been heard to say, several times, ald have wages, and once, should be paid well for his

Where compensation is claimed es rendered near relatives, the and promise must be proved which one can be reason red, by evidence so clear, di-explicit as to leave no doubt nderstanding and intention es. Loose declarations to even to the claimant, are not iticularly when such relative ended and assumed a legal action cannot be predicated are intention. Amer. Encyn. O'Keller vs. Faulkner, 17 S. E. Kirkpatrick's Estate, 13 S. Harshburger's Administrator and Wife, 31 Gratt., 52; Stoneer & Richards vs. Motley, lately de-

verdict was not only excessive in was contrary to the law and the case, and should have NEW TRIAL.

nan, Receiver, vs. Virginia Real Es-Investment Company. Affirmed. by Buchanan, J. the first trial, verdict for plaintiff

le and new trial. On second trial, for defendant, and motion to set Writ of error to action on both trials. 1. Under section 3484 of the Code,

ed Acts 1891-92, page 962, where have been two trials, appellate hall look first to the evidence and ga of the first trial, and if it that the court erred in setting verdict in that trial, it shall and enter judgment thereon. here is whether the n the first trial was such as to duty of the court to set aside

on of the lower court granting

and all the evidence and witnessed a must be allowed his discretion, estrial is for the opposite party. Patterson vs. Ford, 3 Gratt., 19, 25. The refusal to grant a new trial operates as a final adjudication; a new trial simply invites further investigation and affords opportunity either party, and so a stronger case must be made to justify an appellate court in disturbing an order granting a new trial than where it has been refused. Barton's

2. The evidence upon the first trial does not warrant this court in reversing the action of the Circuit Court in granting a There was no error in the proceedings to the prejudice of the plaintiff upon the

DISSEISIN OF COTENANTS, &C. Johnston, &c., vs. Virginia Coal and Iron Company. Affirmed. Opinion by Harri-

This is a case involving the title to land patented in 1796, and title now asserted by the alleged heirs of one of the original grantees, alleging that they are tenants In common with those cialming to be the cuners of the interests of the other grantees under the patent. These interests were sold for taxes in 1836 to Olinger, and there have been many alienations of

the lands to various parties since that

time-the appellees being the latest pur-

The evidence abundantly shows immediately after Olinger obtained deed from the clerk under the taxsale in 1806, he took actual possession, and that he and those claiming under him have been in open, notorious, and conus possession, claiming and dealing the whole as their own from that day to this. When the appellee became the Tchaser, in 1882, by metes and bounds, was a stranger; and, therefore, could re occupied any relation of trust rom Hyndman (who had a regular of title running back to Olinzer). May 6, 1882, conveying the entire by metes and bounds to the Virginia and Iron Company, gave that com-color of title for the whole boundary. If a purchaser takes the conveyance of e estate from one tenant in com mon, and enters into exclusive possession claiming title may rely upon his adver-sary possession if continued a sufficient period to bar the recovery by the other nts. Buchanan vs. King, 22 Gratt, Inasmuch as appellee was a stranger a it took a conveyance of the whole to from the allences of Olinger, and s exclusive possession claiming title the whole, it has a right to rely upon adversary possession, and is in no set a tenant in common with appellants. diction to entertain suit of appellants for partition, and the bill was properly dismissed. If it had had jurisdiction the result would be the same, the appellee having had open, notorious, and uninter-rupted possession of the whole tract more than ten years before suit began, and the claim of the appellants, if any, being barred by the statute.

LACHES.

Fennell vs. Zimmerman. Reversed. Opinion by Riely, J. Action for balance due on premium note for life insurance. Defence that policy did not have appended thereto, as agreed, a certain printed slip signed by the secretary of the company. There was no conflict in the evidence. Along with the policy was the printed slip, but not signed by the secretary. On the re-ceipts of the policy defendant, not observing that slip was not signed, nor looking to see that it was signed, accepted without examining it, and put it in his box at the bank; and did not know that the slip was unsigned till after this

he had paid one note for \$267, and made two small payments on the note sued on, besides writing several letters promising to pay balance. Never before suit did he offer to rescind because silp was not algned, as he asserted at the trial it should have been, or make any com-plaint to the company or the plaintiff of the omission.

plaint to the company or the plaintiff of the omission.

Held: It was the imperative duty of the defendant to examine the policy promptly upon receiving it, and if he meant to claim the slip as part of the contract, to return policy and slip within a reasonable time that it might be signed and attached; and if not done to demand that the contract be rescinded and his notes returned to him. Plympton vs. Dung. 148 Mass., 523; Leigh vs. Brown, 25 S. E. R., 621. In such cases great dillegence is demanded of the parties, and the delay of twenty months cannot be sancdelay of twenty months cannot be sanc-tioned. His negligence was inexcusable; his delay unreasonable. He received the benefit of the policy from its date. The company kept his life insured and carried the risk, and furnished a consideration that cannot be restored. Had he died in that the time it in the time it. in that tame it might have paid the policy without a suspicion that he claimed there was no binding contract, unless the slip (setting forth certain options he might be entitled to exercise if he lived until the maturity of the policy, twenty years from its date) was signed. By his acts and delay he lost the right to rescind the contract to avoid the note sued upon and to recover back what he had paid, which was the only damage attempted to be

Judgment entered here for plaintiff such as should have been entered by the Circuit Court on the verdict.
A DIVORCE CASE.

vs. Owens. Affirmed, Opinion by Keith, P

wife in delicate health driven from her home, and returning upon promise of kind treatment, the promise violated, and the offence renewed violently jerked from her and compelled to sleep upon the floor; accused in the grossest terms of inadelity to her marriage vow, and finally ordered to leave and never

1. These acts establish a plain case of cruelty and a "reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt," justifying a decree of divorce from bed and board. 2. The innocent parent, on whose proyer the divorce is granted, will usually have the custody of the children. A woman compelled by her husband to resort to divorce ought not to obtain it at the cost of the society of her children. and also because one who has done well or ill in the marriage relation will be likely to do the same in the parental, all courts lean to the innocent parent when determining the custody of the

3. At time of marriage husband and wife had very little property. By indus-try and thrift they became owners of a form worth \$2,500, and personalty worth \$500. The husbend is between 40 and 45 years old, strong, and in good health. He is under a legal obligation to sup-port his wife and children, and if, without their fault, he renders it impossible for them to remain under his roof, he for them to remain under his root, he cannot, by his misconduct, escape the duty which the law imposes. In view of the fact that the Circuit Court, in fixing the amount of allmony at \$20 a month, reserved the right to increase er diminish the amount allowed, and that it will doubtless give any relief to which the parties may show themselves entitled, nothing further need be said on this branch of the case.

THE PARROTS IN CUBA.

They Are Intelligent, Companionable, Talkative, and Edible. (Chicago Times-Heraid.)

A company of prisoners from Cuba recently arrived in the city, coming unchallenged through our line of battleships, passing our coast guards unmolested, and reaching the interior of the country without harm, albeit the sentiments of each and all are for war. And these prisoners neither speak our difficult language nor understand it, their native speech being the Spanish vernacular. They are the latest and perhaps the last importation of Cuban parrots, and they reached New York under many difficulties, but they are now in the homes of Lake Michigan, released from their dismal wooden cages and petted to their hearts' content, but still moping and melancholy for the love liest land that ever the sun shone on. That was what Columbus said of Cuba when he commending to the General Assembly of carried the first consignment of Cuban parrots back to Europe, introducing them to the delighted ladies of Seville.

In Cuba when that lovely land Saw Tacon reigning in his glory.

These latest arrivals from the beautiful and unhappy Cuba will probably be the last consignment made for many a long day, and the pretty birds with their red breasts and brilliant green plumage and white-topped heads are as savage and 6; Ruffner's Heirs vs. Hill, misanthropic as human prisoners might be under the ban of exile. They bite savagely and hurl Spanish anathemas at all who approach them, and whether they are rebels or parrots cannot be determinof Spanish spoken by a visitor produced wonderful change, as well as a babel discordant jargon. They chattered as if in their native forests, and their bright wicked eyes smirked with satisfaction and they crooned to themselves like the uncanny folks they are with diabolical

> These birds recall the fact that the Spanish sailor has an abnormal love for parrots and is nearly always accomphe sails the Spanish main or adventures into distant ports, where he finds himself compelled to part with his harlequin exchange for gold to pay score. He is sorry, but not so sorry as the parrot, whom he had petted and taught and whose homesickness lasts long after the master she loved has for-

A poet wrote a pathetic ballad of such a case. In a strange country the lonely parrot was adopted by kind people, who made much of it, but the bird could never be induced to speak a single word-during the years of its enforced exile it preserved an unbroken silence. As it grew old its melancholy increased, and left to itself itbrooded over its past life untill one day a stranger passing its cage gave it a glance of recognition. The poet tells the

He halled the bird in Spanish speech, The bird in Spanish speech replied, Flew round its cage with joyous

screech-Then dropped and died.

Some Americans visiting Cuba a few years ago were much shocked while din-ing at a fashionable restaurant to hear an order given for "two Cubans on toast." They felt releived on learning that Cuban pairous were the delicacy ordered. It is known now that the birds have been an article of dist for some time, the 10,000 pairous that were formerly sent to the United States in the season being now sacrificed to feed hungry families depriv-

ed of other sources of food.

The great popularity of the Cuban parrot in this country has been traced to the fact that they come to us with unoccupied brains, the few words the young birds have learned bring easily obliterated to make room for a new vocabulary. The Cubans themselves have as much reverence for the bird that talks as the old Romans had in the days of Nero, when its uncapny utterapces were regarded as oracles.

How's THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dellars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., foledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fitteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnen & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonals sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

LAWYERS WILL MEET

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION TO CON-VENE AT OLD POINT TUESDAY.

SENATOR HOAR THE ANNUAL ORATOR.

To Deliver the Address on the Closing Day-Other Features of the Session-The Association's History and Objects-Many to Attend.

The annual meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association will be held at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point, commencing Tuesday next, July 5th, and continuing for three days. The last meeting was held at the Virginia Hot Springs August 3, 1897. The objects of the association, as set out in its constitution, are to cultivate and advance the science of jurisprudence, to promote reform in the law and judicial procedure, to facilitate the administration of justice, and to uphold and elevate a high standard of morals and of courtesy in the legal profession.

The association had its birth in a meeting held at Virginia Beach July 6, 1888, when and where it was formed at a meeting held in response to a call therefor issued by the Bar Association of the city of Richmond, in which movement the late F. H. McGuire was the main spirit. That meeting selected as the first president of the association the late Judge William J. Robertson, an honor which was all the greater for him, inasmuch as

he was not present at the meeting. On February 28, 1899, a charter for the association was obtained from the Legislature of Virginia, and among the powers conferred in its charter was authority to take, institute, and prosecute any action take, institute, and prosecute any action, suit, or other proceeding in the courts of the land of elsewhere for the purpose of punishing unworthy members of the profession, or persons assuming its functions; "provided, the party so proceeded against shall be a member of this corporation." This proviso was not in the draft of the charter as prepared by its friends and submitted to the Legislature. friends and submitted to the Legislature, but was put in at the instance of mem-bers of the Legislature who desired to place that check upon the power of the

A HIGH MORAL CODE.

There has been a spirit which has per-vaded the association from its foundation in every way practicable to maintain a high moral code in the practice of the profession, and to do this the association has been very willing to take cognizance of any grievance that might be preferred against its members or others, reported as guilty of malpractice. Accordingly. the association has asked the Legislature to amend its charter, and it succeeded in getting it to do so, an act having been passed on February 19, 1868, striking out the above proviso, so that the association, as a corporate body, may now enter itself in the courts as prosecutor to disbar any unworthy member of the profession in the State, whether he be a member of in the State, whether I the association or not.

Acting along the same line, the associa-tion has sought to establish a higher standard of legal education and admission to the bar of lawyers, and the bill passed by the Legislature before the last, requiring all applicants to submit to ex-amination before judges of the Court of Appeals, was one which the Bar Associa-tion prepared, and through its committee secured the passage of by the Legis-

The Bar Association has advocated reforms in pleading, but the Legislature has not seen proper, thus far, to act on this line, but it is believed that there is a strong current of opinion in favor of simplicity in the forms of pleading which have been inherited by us from the common law, and doubtless the as-sociation will, ere long, succeed in presenting some amendments in this direcwhich will be acceptable to the Legislature.

commending to the General Assembly of Wide distinction, including the famous Virginia the enactment of such legisla- Swede, Dr. Senn, of Chicago. tion and the submission to the people of of the association that the work of the of the association that the work of the circuit and county courts can be efficiently performed by a greatly reduced number of judges. It will thus be seen that if the people think that our judgles system is a too expensive one, the lawyers have anticipated them, and, against the county of the second of the se their own interest as a class, have taken the initiative by adopting formal resolu-tions advocating a less expensive system.

SENATOR HOAR THE ORATOR. Interest in the annual meetings does not seem to shate, and the forthcoming meeting promises to be one of unusual in-terest. The address of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is looked forward to with great interest. The association has had men from all over the Union to address it, and has had delivered to it some addresses of the highest order of merit, notable among them being that of Mr. James C. Carter, of New York, who delivered the address before the associa-tion in 1839 on "Provinces of the Written and Unwritten Law," which members of the profession in this State have come to refer to as one of the most philosophic and luminous treatises on abstract law to be found. Judge Roger A. Pryor, likewise of New York, delivered the address three years ago, selecting for his subject the "Influence of Virginia in the Formation of the Federal Constitu-

tion," and his address was one in full keeping with the reputation for eloquence of the distinguished speaker. Judge U. M. Rose, of Arkansas, delivered the address in 1896, selecting as his topic "The Present State of the Law," and this was one of the most finished and elegant papers the association has had, and per sons who were present on that occasion often recall the delicate and graphic word pictures which the speaker pre-sented of Sir Edward Coke and Lord Francis Bacon, the contrasts between them, their jealousies, characters, and methods being presented in a delightful style. Last year the orator was Wood-row Wilson, of Princeton University, a native Virginian. His topic was "Leader-less Government," by which he meant to characterize the government of these United States as a "leaderless govern-ment." All who heard him were not ready to follow him, but all appreciated too well the extent to which chance comes in in the selection of our representatives, from the President down, and the want of harmony and unity of control

that there is in what we call the "gov ernment. While Senator Hoar Is in public life, it is to be observed that the association has ever steered clear of political influences, and none of its orators are ever selected by reason of their political re-cord. Mr. Hoar, as will be recognized, is regarded as one of the most learned law-yers and finished schmars of the day, and in his official career has ever taken a friendly and helpful interest in the literary and educational institutions of Vir-

FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMME.

The programme also embraces a paper by Mr. John J. Williams, of Winchester, by Mr. John J. Williams, of Winchester, who, besides being a lawyer of distinction, is the present grand commander of the Camp of Confederate Veterans of the State; also, a paper by Mr. Beverly T. Crump, of this city, the topic of which is given as "The guardian ad litem." Both of these gentlemen will doubtless make valuable contributions to the legal literature of the period.

and of these five have passed away with-in two years-Mr. John Randolph Tucker, Judge Edward C. Burks. Judge Waller R. Staples, Judge William J. Robertson, and

Mr. R. G. H. Kean—the three latter having died since the last session of the body. Suitable sketches of these digiting uished lawyers, and of other members who have died during the year will be presented to the meeting. The office of president, as may be seen from the high character of those above-mentioned, is the greatest honor in the gift of the association. Mr. William Wirt Henry, of this city, filled the office with great satisfaction last year, and his address upon the trial of Aaron Burr, which took place in this city in the early years of this century, was one of the most delightful that the association has had. Mr. William B. Pettit, of Fluvanna, an "old-time Virginian gentleman," and one whose fame as a lawyer extends over the Commonwealth, fills the office of president, and he will doubtless deliver an admirable address. Mr. Pettit is as loyal to the traditions of Virginia's past as perhaps any of dress. Mr. Pettit is as loyal to the tradi-tions of Virginia's past as perhaps any of of her sons of the present day, and he has always aligned himself in all the debates in the association as opposed to changes in the judicial system, and as opposed to reforms in pleading, and his debates have been characterized by ability and power.

WORK FOR THE COMMITTEE. Mr. Jackson Guy, the chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Eugene C. Massie, the secretary and treasurer, expect to have their hands full in looking after the various details of the meeting. The other members of the Executive Committee are Captains Thomas D. Ranson, of Staunton; Mr. John G. Williams, of Orange; Mr. James R. Caton, of Alex-andria; Hon. William B. McIlwaine, of andria: Hon. William B. Mcliwaine, of Petersburg, and Captain John A. Coke, of Richmond, of whom, under the three-years' term of service, Mr. Ranson and Mr. Williams will retire, and others will be selected in their place at this meeting. The sessions of the association are held by the sea and in the mountains alter-

nately, and the session this year promises to have a large attendance from this city, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Alexan-dria, and especially from the Southwest, members residing there always preferring

members residing there always preferring to go to the seashore.

Applications for membership have been already received from the following gentlemen, which will go before the Committee on Admissions, to meet at the Chamberlin on July 4th: Mr. McLain Pleasants, Mr. John Garland Pollard, and Mr. John A. Lamb, of Richmond; Mr. C. Aylett Ashby, Newport News, Va.; Mr. John N. Sebrell, Jr., Courtland, Va.; Mr. J. A. C. Keith, Warrenton, Va.; Mr. Maury J. Coleman, Roanoke, Va.; Mr. Stewart K. Powell, Onancock, Va.; Mr. Nathaniel B. Westcott, Accomac, Va., and Mr. Otho F. Mears, Eastville, Va.

RAILWAY SURGEONS TO MEET.

Will Assemble in Toronto Wednesday-Rich'd Physicians to Attend.

Beginning next Wednesday there will be held in the city of Toronto, Canada, the annual meeting of one of the most representative bodies of physicians existence. The organization bears the dis-tinctive title of the International Asso-ciation of Railway Surgeons, and comprises in its membership leading sur-geons from all over America and Europe. As is customary at these meetings, a highly interesting and instructive programme will be carried out. Papers or all subjects pertaining to the work of railway surgeons will be read, and discussions full of interest to the profession will be enjoyed. Business is, of course, the prime object of these meetings, but pleasure is no less a part of the pro-gramme. The local committee in Canada are looking after this part of the pro-gramme, and all kinds of side trips and entertainments for the healers of man kind have been planned.
Richmond will be represented at this

gathering by Dr. George Ross, chief sur-geon of the Southern railway, who, at the last meeting, was honored with the office of president, and Dr. C. W. P. Brock, chief surgeon of the Chesapeake and Ohio, together with Dr. Joseph A. White, who will go with them. Dr. Ross, as president, will, of course, make an address, and, together with Drs. Brock and White, he will put forth strenuous efforts to have the association hold its next meeting in the historic capital of the

The International Association of Railway Surgeons is one of the most promi nent and healthy organizations of medi-cal men in the world. It had its birth in Again, the association has had a vigiliant eye to a better judicial system. Believing that sooner or later changes will come in the system which now prevails strides to the front rank of medical oring at the Hot Syrings passed a resolution idents men of international and world.

Its present officers are: President, Dr. such constitutional amendments as will reduce the present number of circuit and Hutchison, Montreal, Canada; A. L. Fulcounty court judges, it being the sense ton, Kansas City, Mo.; De Saussure Ford, Augusta, Ga.; John J. Buchanan,
Pittsburg, Pa.; H. L. Getz, Marshalitown, Ia.; R. R. Lawrence,
Hartford, Mich., and W. Q. Marsh, Sierra
Majada, Mexico; Secrétary, Dr. Louis J.
Mitchell, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Dr. Majada, Mexico, Secretary, Dr. Louis, Mitchell, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Dr. Eugene R. Lewis, Kansas City, Mo.; Executive Board-Dr. A. I. Bouffleur, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; Committee on Transportation-Dr. W. B. Outten, chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Short-Cut Railway.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., July 2.—(Special.)
The Norfolk and Western Rallway Company have a corps of engineers under Captain W. W. Cee, the efficient civil engineer of that great railway system, 'in the field" surveying a "cross" from Beile Spring, where Governor J. Hoge Tyler lives, in Pulaski county, and which is six miles north of New River depot, to a point three or four miles east of Radford. It is proposed to use the "cross" route in handling the im-mensa Flat Top coal traffic. The new route saves a haul of four niles, and many heavy and dangerous grades. passenger service will be by Radford,

Annual Sales over 3,000,000 Eoxes

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Head-ache, Dizzlness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, whil quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick headache. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

LARCEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World. 25c. at all Drug Stores.

PERSONAL.

Richmond, Va., June 29, 1898.
I DESIRE TO INFORM MY FRIENDS I DESIRE TO INFORM MY FRIENDS and the public generally that I have MOVED from Seventh street to my NEW BUILDING,
Nos. 6, 8, AND 19 NORTH EIGHTH ST., where I will be giad to serve the public with the
BEST CLASS OF ENGRAVING, PRINT-ING, BINDING, AND RULING AT MODERATE PRICES.
The firm-name will be I. N. JONES & SON.
I will take street pleasure in about

SON.

I will take great pleasure in showing to any one a model, up-to-date establishment.

Yours truly,

1e 30-22

That shall be our aim---to sweep out all the remaining stocks of Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings, and Hats---the best and choicest assemblage in the South. We Must Get Rid of the Goods. The salvage stock is all gone. The wares now on hand comprise only the very newest and best. The season is advancing and we intend to realize without longer delay.

Men's Suits.

Table No.1.-Men's Suits, made from woollen goods of standard \$2.95 make, full French facings. Table No. 2 .- Men's Suits, made

from high-grade woollens, \$4.95

Suits tailoring art pro-\$9.95

Boys' Suits.

Table No. 1.—Choice of All-Wool Suits, made of reliable fab- \$1.48 ries—dressy, durable.....

Table No. 2 .- Pure All-Wool Suits, in all the most desirable \$1.98

Table No. 3.—Suits, of high quality, sewed with silk, serge \$2.98 linings, perfect.....

Table No. 4.—All of our \$5 and \$6 Suits, of this season's make. \$3.98 ENOUGH SAID......

It Will Pay You to Buy Your Hats, Shoes, and Furnishings, Too.

SITE OF THE OLD RICHMOND THEATRE.

DYNAMITE AND WAR. WE ARE TENDING TOWARDS THE USE OF THIS HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

WHAT GOVERNMENT TRIALS SHOW.

a Revolutionizing of Maval War-

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—It is exasperating that the Spanish reserve fleet persists in remaining a phantom one, while there are so many problems of naval warfare awaiting solution. True, we have sent the Philippine squadron to the bottom of Manila bay, but the destruction of that collection of marine targets has done little to help the naval designers by practically testing the value of their numerous theories. We want Spanish ships capable of hitting back in a fairly effective manner to come on in a fairly effective manner to come on and give the world a chance to witness a real naval fight. There are so many points regarding modern fighting ships on which naval men are at odds. The idea in naval construction that looks forceful to-day may be weakened by an event that takes place to-morrow. There are mighty engines of destruction in use in the modern navies whose effectivenes

in practically untested.

Theorizing on the effect of the dynamite guns of our Vesuvius, the naval men are brought face to face with the ques-tion: "Of what use is ft to spend miltion: "Of what use is it to spend mil-lions on a battleship that may be blown to pieces by a single explosive from this new demon of the sea?" For it is a fact that one shot from the Vesuvius landing fairly on the deck of the most strongly protected vessel aftout would wink her as surely as though her thick sink her as surely as though her thick steel sides were mere match-boarding.

Even if the dynamite projectile from the Vesuvius failed to land nearer than thirty feet of an armored vessel, the

force of the explosion would place the vessel out of action, dislocating her ma-chinery, and rending her gun-gear apart. The Vesuvius has had an opportunity of testing her dynamite guns on sta-tionary forts during the recent bombardments by Admiral Sampson's ships, and the result has been sufficiently appalling to show that the dynamite gun is a factor in naval warfare that seems likely to revolutionize warship construction in a way that has not been done since the wooden vessels became obsolete.

And again the theorists, delving deeper into the question, ask: "Why should not dynamite guns be extensively used on land as well as sea?" Such a charge as one of the three guns of the Vesuvius threws would annihilate a regiment of men. These being theories needing only opportunity to be capable of practical demonstration, the students of modern means of killing men are turning confi-dently to the high explosive as the war projectile of the future.

Important experiments have been made by the Board of Ordnance to test the pos-sibility of using high explosives in battle. In a recent report it is stated: "Experiments are now in progress under the auspices of this board with a view to discharging high explosives from powder guns. The batteries of these guns that have been erected at Fort Hancock and Fort Scott, San Francisco, have shown that these guns are capable of throwing 100 pounds of nitro-gelatine a distance of 4,800 yards, 200 pounds 3,500 yards, and 500 pounds 2,600 yards, with great accuracy. "The board, however, has not abandoned the expectation of some time being able to discharge aerial torpedoes of

great capacity from powder guns, and experiments with that end in view will be continued." In a government report of experiments with shells loaded with guncotton, it is stated: "Belleving that the action of these substances fired from 12-inch steel mortars, with a 1,000-pound torpedo-shell, holding large charges, would be even more conclusive than results ob-tained from the 8-inch shell, it was pro-posed to fire three rounds each from this posed to fire three rounds each from this mortar. The charge of wet guncotton was 117 pounds, and the propelling charge forty-nine pounds of smckeless powder, the resulting pressure being 33,000 pounds per square inch and estimated velocity 12,000 foot seconds." The awful effect of these projectiles can be imagined.

Another problem with which the naval Another problem with which the naval authorities are wrestling is that wicked explosive, the torpedo, which has proved such a miserable disappointment to those who expected so much from it. Writing on this impertant subject, a well-known naval officer says: "At present we are in face of that tremendous problem as

position of governing type, as the ram did; and whether, supposing opinion places it in that position once held by the ram, that will be its true and lastir position, or whether it will rise to power only to fall again, as the ram did. It was at an early date proposed to build rams pure and simple to contend with, and so to supersede the ironclad battle-ship. They were to have been small, swift, and but lightly armored—just suffciently armored, in fact, to ensure that a numerous, and yet not effective, fire could not be employed against them by the battleship. Such a ship was never built, and it is impossible to say what might have been the result had one been built and tried. But at a very early period the torpedo, which had till then been an adjunct to the battleship's gun

there is no reason to suppose that devel-opment has ceased. It has, by greatly adding to the speed of the torpedo-boat opment has ceased. It has, by greatly adding to the speed of the torpedo-boat or vessel, greatly strengthened the threat of that instrument of war, as against the battleship, and not impossibly may destroy the type. In the torpedo itself the improvement has been immense; it has a straighter, longer, and more certain trajectory than it originally had, and travels at much greater speed. The experiments now going on in applying the gyroscope to the rudder may possibly, extend the effective range of the weapon to 1,000 yards. The destructive effect from a blow of the weapon has been continuously increased by enlarging the charge. On the other hand, the improvement on the anti-torpedo-boat gun may really be a complete answer to the torpedo-boat. The Maxim automatic 37-mm, gun has been brought up to a fire of 300 rounds per minute; and with smokeless powder this terrible stream of fire is, sure to be this terrible stream of fire is, sure to be much more accurate and deadly than that of the Nordenfeldt gun could ever

have been.
"The difficulties of forecasting the future of tactics is greater than in forecasting that of strategy, though the questions in-terlace. It is as yet quite a matter of opinion, and of very loosely-formed opin-ion, whether the future sea fight will be lon, whether the future sea fight will be between battleships alone, as in the salting days; or between torpedo vessels alone; or between torpedo vessels and battleships on one side, or between vessels armed with dynamite guns alone. I do not myself believe it possible to fight mixed fleets, but others quite as commetted to indee as I am feel confi. competent to judge as I am feel confident that if there are to be sea fights in the immediate future, they will be fought on both sides by torpedo vessels and battleships closely associated and intermintieships closely associated and intermingled. The decision to be come to is evidently crucial and fundamental. I believe it can be truly arrived at by proper courses of experiment. But I am bound to say that were I responsible for the naval expenditure of any nation. I should not dream of large and sudden expansion will be seen the results of these experiuntil I knew the results of these experiments. thirteen years ago, to the conviction that quiring dominant naval force, she was quite right to follow the lead of her pos-sible opponents, and to build what they built, only in greater number."

Friday Half Holiday. The Meyer Store, corner Foushee and Broad, will close every Friday at 1 P. M., to give their employees a half holiday.

DISSOLUTIONS & COPARTNERSHIPS. IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL-HEALTH,
Mr. G. A. DAVENPORT retired from the
firm of Davenport & Co. JULY 1, 1888.
The business will be continued as hereofore under the same firm name.

y 3-eodim DAVENPORT & CO.

Richmond, Va., July 2, 1898.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE issolution of the firm of M. MILLHISER CO.

& CO.

The business heretofore conducted by said firm will be continued by the endersigned surviving members, who have formed a new copartnership, under the firm-name of M. MILLHISER & CO.

GUSTAVUS MILLHISER,

by 3-3t E. MILLHISER, Richmond, Va., July 2, 1898.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE Dissolution of the firm of MILLHISER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The business heretofore conducted by said firm will be continued by the undersigned surviving members, who have formed a new copartnership, under the firm-name of MILLHISER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

GUSTAVUS MILLHISER, SHIRSH
E MILLHISER, IY 3-31 CLARENCE MILLHISER.

ULLMAN BROS., CHEAPEST FEED HOUSE

IN TOWN,

Sixteenth and Franklin Streets.

Here are a few of the cheap things we offer: Clover Mixed Hay ... 40c. 100 lbs.

Timothy Hay 50c. 100 lbs. Coarse Meal...... 83c. 100 lbs. Mill-Feed.......... 80c. 100 lbs. Fine Meal...... 47c. per bushel.

Quantity, weight, prices. We do better in quantities.

Oats...... 34c. per bushel.

Old 'Phone 87. Prompt delivery. [my 8-8u.M. W&w]



"We fill more prescrit tons than other pharmacy in Richmond." WHY ? ? ?

BECAUSE we dispense only pure drugs and chemicals.

BECAUSE we dispense only skilfully prepared galenical preparations.

BECAUSE no one but competent registered men are allowed to dispense.

BECAUSE prescriptions are dispensed as they should be, and you darive the full benefit of your physician's skilful treatment.

T. A. MILLER, 519 east Broad and under the Jefferson Crown Lavender Salts, 350. bottle. je 26-Su, Tu&F

Galeski OPTICAL CO.

sight, have your Glasses accurately Pttes at our well-known Optical Es ablish-

Everything reliable and lowest charges 915 EAST MAIN STREET.

Factory, 8 south Tenth street.

to Mar War Orders for printing sent to the Die-

patch Company will be given prompt tention, and the style of work and pri will be sure to please you.